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mourns his lack of opportunity to get away where there are birds should read and study this admirable account of field work.

The period of study upon which this paper is based began July 30, 1895, and closed July 24, 1902, during which time "visits were made at frequent intervals and including every month in the year except January." As a basis for determining the food of the birds, the available food supply was carefully studied. Observations upon the food habits were supplemented by the examination of 698 stomachs. The conclusions drawn prove that the English Sparrow, Cooper and Sharp-shinned Hawks and Great Horned Owl are always injurious, the Crow usually so, and the Purple Grackle frequently. The other species are mainly beneficial.

The numerous illustrations are both valuable and instructive. A map of Bryan Farm, and photographs of localities and special conditions of vegetation and crops convey concrete ideas of the conditions of study. Figures illustrating the percentages of different kinds of food eaten during the stages of growth of the young are a valuable contribution to the life history of the several species so treated.

Dr. Judd is to be congratulated upon this valuable work, which opens the way for similar studies everywhere. L. J.

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**Birds of Fergus County, Montana.** By P. M. Silloway, Principal Fergus County High School. Issued by the authority and direction of the Board of Trustees, Fergus County Free High School. Lewiston, Mont., 1903.

This pamphlet of 77 pages "is intended primarily to aid any worker in this branch of natural history, and to extend the knowledge of the common birds of this region. It is further hoped that it will be a help to any person who may be interested in forming the acquaintance of some of the birds which escape common observation. While possibly not free from errors, the list is believed to be as complete as present information can make it, and hence will serve as a basis for more detailed and extensive investigation."

"In order to make the list usable to general observers, brief descriptions have been included, given in such terms as the ordinary reader may understand."

The frontispiece of an American Magpie is one of the seventeen illustrations of birds or nests and eggs taken from life, the character of which is good throughout. The pictures were taken by Mr. E. R. Warren and Prof. M. J. Elrod, and speak well for the skill and ability of these men.

A small map of Fergus county is followed by a brief account of the topography, giving the reader a good idea of the varied character of the county with its 6762 square miles—a small state in itself. A partial bibliography of Montana birds proves that while

it is generally considered to be a wild and little visited region, it has not been neglected ornithologically.

The annotations treat of the mode of occurrence, region, migration, and distinguishing features of each of the species enumerated. The annotations are well chosen, and add not a little to our knowledge of the life history of the birds in that region. The paper closes with a "Review," listing each of the resident 30, summer resident 101, migrant 31, winter resident 13, and other species 4, showing a total of 179 species which have been found in the county.

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**The Birds of Wisconsin.** By L. Kumlien and N. Hollister. Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. January, April, July, 1903.

The delay in the appearance of this catalogue of birds was occasioned by the death of the senior author just before the completion of the manuscript, and later, by the absence of Mr. Hollister in Alaska on business for the national Biological Survey. It is a paper of 147 pages which makes no pretensions to being more than an annotated catalogue of the birds of Wisconsin. Nor have the authors claimed for it more than a conservative list of the birds of their state. It contains no "light" records which have not been relegated to the Hypothetical List, where they belong. This safe conservativeness has reduced the number of species from 365 to 357, and thereby made their reputation for accuracy. The feeling of security which this list gives the one who wishes to know for a certainty what birds have been found in Wisconsin is cause for congratulation. Few of the annotations are concerned with more than records, but there are occasional glimpses of life histories. The note in regard to the finding of a hybrid *Helminthophila pinus*+*H. rubricapilla* adds another to the list of hybrids which *H. pinus* seems capable of forming. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to await the appearance of the young to determine the form assumed by those hybrids in embryo.

Eight full page half-tones from photographs by F. E. Burrows from life add interest to the paper. We cannot but regret deeply the untimely death of Mr. Kumlien, while we congratulate Mr. Hollister upon the completion of the work under such trying circumstances.